OFFICE N. W. COPNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS.

AMUSRMENTS THIS AFFERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broot NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadwag, opposite New York Botel - Brup of Parapiss. STRINGAY HALL. East Fourteenth street, near Irvin.

RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympi theatre, Broadway, NABITANA. DODWORTH'S HALL BY Broadway. -PROFESSOR HANT PIN. PERFORM HER MIRECUS. -FIRE HEAD IN THE AIR-ISE INVIAN BASEST TRICK.

CLINTON HALL, Aster place. -- VALENZINE VOUSDEN, THE

SAN PRANCISCO MINERITATA SS Broadwar, opposite to Moropolitan Muci.—In the se criticitat Enteranta peria. Sisteme, Pancino and Businsques.—Midnight dession of Concess. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street.—Output & Christian Municipals.—Watterland, Burgeraques, &c.—Main-

EBLIF & LEON'S MINNTES', TO Broadway, of the New York 1st - In rich Savis, Daniel Benerous, Bourgager, 2c. - Odds and Bros-Cimensia.

TONY PASTOR'S OFFICE HOUSE, 201 Howery, Conto Vocalism-Numo Minnumer. Ballet Diversishment, Ac. Tony Pastor's four Around the World, Malines at 25 officer.

CHARLRY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, '72 ROLDWAY, -18 & VARRRY OF LIGHT AND LEGGLALE ENTERAISMENTS, CORPS OR BALLET, &C. THE PROLAS'S CATH. OF THE INDIC OF AILLEANET.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Fighth street.—Dr. HERBARD'S MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Mix-

THE RUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Brandway.—Noving Misson Pilgrin's Pacques.—Sixty Machinest Secres. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, 815 Broadway, GRAND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway, Bran and Eight Arm of Proset-The Washingto Twist-Womber in Natural History, Science and Anterocus Dairy, Cite from 8 a. M. Ill 10 P. M.

New York. Wednesday, January 30, 1867.

## PHENCHS.

EHROPE We have news by the cable to January 29.

Russia and Turkoy are in active preparation for war, as a general conflict is likely to arise from the Eastern prestion. The English Cablust objects to have the re-ord of the Fe lan trials in Canada revised by the United States, and refuses to permit recretary Seward to have the papers. Russis, it is said, is about to build a church French reports state that Maximilian will not recognize the recent arrangements made between France and the United States relative to Mexico. The Creixs war has been renewed, the Candiotes having rejected the terms prepaged by Turkey. Gresce is about to largely increase her erms. Count Sismarck has been nominated as the candidate from Berlin to the new German Parl amont.

American breech-loading arms are on trial in the Australian

day. United States five twenties were at 73 5-16 in London, and advanced & in Paris. In Liverpool cotton was comety, middling uplands being quoted at 14%d. Breadsuils were lower and provisions firmer.

## CONGRESS.

in the Senate yesterday the considera President's veto of the Colorado bill was, after some de-bate, postponed until to-morrow. The lariff bill was taken up and several amendments were agreed to. Dur-ing the consideration of the bill a message was received from the President containing his objections to the Ne-bracks Admission bill. The Tariff bill was again taken up, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusotts, opposed its pas-sage. He said that it was not called for by Massachu-Without taking any final action the Senate ad-

In the House the Committee on Elections was diffcharged from the further consideration of the conduct of the President in the Maryland elections. The Joint Committee on Recrenchment reported a bill appointing a punishentions of all persons designated for appointment one of the committee, made a lengthy spin explanation of the bill. The Rouse after went into Committee of the Whole the General Appropriation bill, and the Invalid Pension bill was passed. The Consular and Diplomatic tion bill was taken up and a lively debete en sued on the proposition to make an appropriation for the salary of Mr. Harvey, the Minister to Portugal. A motion was made to appropriate no moneys for the sup-port of the United States legation at Rome or for any reture legation at that place, and pending the considersoon after adjourned.

## THE LEGISLATURE

in the Senate yesterday a petition of several thou-sand citizens of Brooklyn for a bridge over East river was presented. The bill applying the Metropollica Excise isw to the State in general was favorably reported upon. A bill was introduced to amend the law relative o divorce. The bill to amend an act for the prevention of frauds in the opening and laying out of streets was called up, but faid aside on motion of Mr. La Rau, who pefore a final vote was taken. The Senate then ad

Commissioners was received from the Governor. A de-bate of some length ensued upon the bill for the relief of Charles H. Collamer, which involves the question of the responsibility of heavy canal claim bills allowed by the Canal Board. The Assembly soon after adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS. in the Board of Supervisors yesterday the Special Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies reported in favor of refunding the amounts illegally collected certain of those institutions by the county as taxes.

erday, the Cierk calling the roll and not a member be

ing present. The lobbies, however, were crowded with The next term of the Court of Appeals will be hold at

the City Hall, in this city, on the 26th of March. Our Havana correspondence is dated January 22. The principal merchants have taken steps to make Havana a general entrepot for the storage of cotton, by removing restrictions on foreign versels. The United States gun-toot Don, with the secret mission from Annapolis, had

dated at Kingston on the 12th of January, but the news is of an unimportant nature. The Legislative Council ras engaged in the shaping of the new laws. Sundry committees were named for the purpose in order to submit the result to the home government. The public pernals do not approve of the proposed amaignmation or limitation of countles.

The dates from St. Thomas are to the 7th inst., and from Porte Rico to the 13th met. The cholera had almost

entirely disappeared from St. Thomas, but the smallpot had not shated. Two telegraph lines were to be estab

Two of the Fenian prisoners at Toronto were tried and leen furnished the Administrator by Lord Carnarvon The articles are different from the Quebec propositions and are yet to be voted upon by the people of the prov

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a resolution call. ing a convention to revise the State constitution so that the state will be taken out of the hands of the radicals. The Mississippi Legislature rejected the constituti

post forts, Reno, Smith and Konrny, are in a state of siege. Their garrisons amount in the aggregate to four hundred men and seven pieces of scallery, while four or five thousand Blackfeet, Chevenne and Arapahoe (addesse ere encaused in the visionity,

John Rand, supposed to be implicated in the Lord brought to this city.

In the Suprems Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice George G. Barnard, the order of arrest in the case of Raphael Kanta, the alleged diamend robber, was vacated, on met on of countril. Kanta had been held in efault of \$3,000 ball.

at the Cooper Institute yesterday evening, on "The Heart and Blood," and the Rev. Alvin Bartlett delivered

murch, on "Boys."
The stock market opened in a panic yesterday, but
soon became firm and closed strong. Gold closed firm as

The markots for both foreign merchandise and do-mestic produce ruled axceedingly quiet, and prices in aimost all cases favored the purchaser to a great extent. Cotton was steady with a moderate demand. Coffee was quite active at previous prices. On 'Change flour was dull and 10c. a 20c. lower. Wheat was also dull and 2c. a 3c. lower, while corn declined to a 2c., with but little doing. Oats remained dull and heavy. Pork and beef were steady at previous prices. Lard ruled dull but steady. Preights were rather more active. Whiskey was steady. Preights were rather more active. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Petroleum continued dult and depressed. Navat stores eligibily easier. Wool was quite active and firmer for desirable grades.

Whitney's cotton gin was the Trojan hor nthern slavery. It made the cotton region, from the Yadkin to the Red river, a vast gold mine, negro slave labor therein an immensely profitable cash article, and thus, under this labor system started upon Virginia tobacco, cotton became king and the cotton planters the ruling aristocracy of the United States. Thus, adopting Jefferson's radical French theories of govroment, including State rights, the ruling slavery and cotton politicians of the South applied those theories to our party politics, brought them into the government, including the Supreme Court, and administered them as the constitution, down to the startling Dred Scott decision, when their power culminated Then came the Northern reaction, pushing the cotton lords of South Carolina and their followers to the bold experiment of secession and a Southern confederacy; then the war for the Union, resulting in the subjugation of that confederacy the dethronoment of King Cotton and the extinction of slavery and all its political appendages. Thus the destructive heresics of Jefferson, Calboun and their disciples, washed out in the blood of half a million of men, are superseded by the constitution as interpreted by Washington, Hamilton and Jay. and thus the grand idea of Henry Clay is established-that the States are not above but under the paramount national sovereignty of the United States.

From this bold headland of observation what is the spectacle which now meets the eye? It is the conflict of the battle field brought back into the forum. It is an appeal from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Appomattox Court House to the vetoes and the policy of President Johnson. It involves an effort to make the war a failure and to re-establish King Cotton; Cathoun's State rights and elavery. Mr. Johnson has gone back to 1860 and to Breckinridge. He is fighting again on that line. He is like the man who attempted a loyal history of France by leaving out the revolution of '89, the republic Napoleon and the empire as not affecting the divine rights of the Bourbons. With the Supreme Court to back him he only asks the two cears remaining of his term to establish his policy. Indulge him in this experiment and it is not impossible that before 1869 we may have the war for the Union pronounced unconstitutional, one abolition of slavery declared null and void, our national debt decreed an illegal burden upon the people, and State rights and the constitution revived again according to Buchanan.

This is the issue with the republican party in Congress. From the incendiary torch apconfigration as the world elsewhere has never seen; but we may have another if we at tempt to rebuild on the still smouldering embers of King Cotton and slavery. The impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson or a surrender of the legislative powers of the government into his hands by his continuance in office is the alternative presented to Congress. According to the recen test vote on Ashley's initiative resolution of one hundred and eight to thirty-eight, the dominant party in the House stands as a unit for this impeachment. A similar resolution in 1843 from Botts against President Tyler failed ecause the whigs of that day had not the strength in either house for an impeachment nor a case upon which to secure even their own vote. But the charges submitted against John Tyler were petty misdemeanors compared with the schedule of Andrew Johnson's assumptions of the exclusive powers of Congress. Mr. Seward has asked if we will have Mr. Johnson as President or King. But in either capacity he has ceased to be necessary and has become a stumbling block in the way of any wholesome reconstruction. He might still save himself and would probably abandon his public posi tion but for the dream of probable division on this impeachment opening a way of escape All such hopes are delusive, and the republican journals which are leading him to such expectations are either deluded themselves or are playing with his credulity as a cat plays

with a mouse.

The interval to the 4th of March is getting short, and yet within this interval the issue of impeachment or no impeachment may decided by Mr. Johnson. He has only to hold fast to his theory that the national legislative power over the States belongs to himself, and not to Congress, in order to make sure his impeachment and removal. On the other hand, by proposing to Congress the com-promise of the pending amendment, or by gracefully resigning his office, he may come off at least with comething of the reputation of an honest man. We can tell him that his removal will be hailed as a Godsend to the country. with General Grant to take his place, on the platform of the amendment—that Andrew buson's recantation, resignation or removal has become not only a necessity to the country. but the only salvation to the party in power. King James the Second, with more advantages and with greater strength behind him than Mr Johnson, was expelled from throne and country in attempting to make his will the law of the land against the predominant public opinion. And this was nearly two hundred years ago. How, then, at this day and in this country, is Congress to avoid the duty, or the Executive to escape the penalty of his folly, when the question involved is the restoration of the Union as settled by a supendous war, or State rights, as construed by Buchanan and Greeley,

with the secession of South Caroline?

Important from the East Russia and Turkey Preparing for War-The Warnings of a tien-

Our advices from Constantinople, forwarded by way of London and through the Atlantic able, under date of yesterday, convey the very important intelligence that it was regarded as certain in the Turkish capital that the serious complications existing in the East, and classed generally as the Eastern question, would lead to wer, and that Turkey and Russia had comserves, and the Csar by the publication of an order which directs all military furloughs in the empire to terminate on the 1st of March.

Simultaneously with this news, and as if tion that the reported termination of the Cretan war was premature. The fighting had been renewed, and the war is said to be spreading to the neighboring islands. There had probably been a temporary cessation of hostilities for the purpose of treating a pro-posal for peace, which led to the announcement of the close of the war, as we are told to-day that the terms offered by the Sublime Porte to the insurgent Christians had been cornfully rejected. From Athens it is said that Greece proposes to raise the effective force of her army to thirty-one thousand in consequence of the military preparations and threatening attitude of the Porte.

These reports and assurances, coupled with our knowledge of the state of affairs existing n Candia, lead to the almost inevitable conclusion that the day is fast approaching when the final issue will be taken, and by bloody arbitrament, between the Crescent and the Cross. If Russia and Turkey were to decide the question alone the result would be of easy prophecy; for, just as the moment suited, instead of standing forth as an administrator to the effects of the "sick man," the irritated and powerful Muscovite would seize the expiring patient by the throat and strangle him, proclaim ing the deed as an act accomplished in mercy to himself and in the interests of humanity and civilization. This mode of summary treatment will not be permitted, however, and the very sudden manner in which the friends who have watched around his bed for many yoars may be called on to propose and administer nother remody is the fact which renders the news of this morning of startling import and alarming laterest to them. They have been preparing for such a crisis, but perhaps did not expect it to come so soon. Slightly shaded by the arrangements which are being made for the Paris Exhibition, we discern the fact that the French army is to be completely reorganized and raised to a million and a quarter of men. Austria is arm-ing her troops with American breech-loaders. King Victor Emanuel insists on the perfection of the organization of the Italian army, as its services may be required beyond the Italian frontier. Turkey orders new levies and calls out her reserves. Spain is increasing her army, Germany is armed, and Greece, Switzerland, D. nmark and the minor Powers are preparing for new levies. The rumor of a Great Powers conference of adjustment and settlement appears almost dissipated by such preparations. England has announced her neutrality, and it is easy to foresee that the Eastern question must be settled, even if the Paris Exhibition should be interfered with. England neutral, Napoleon will not be likely to ally himself with any other Power for the temporal salvation of the Turk, so that we may be called on to record the division of the spoils before the termination of the

Will Russia find her share in a future rule and from Thessaly to the borders of Austria Will France be compensated in Egypt? Lastly, will King Victor Emanuel render the title of "King of Cyprus and Jerusalem," which he bears, a reality for his dynasty?

The Civil Service Bill-A Proposed Reform. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, yesterday eported to the House a bill to regulate th civil service of the United States and to promote the efficiency thereof. The bill emanate from the Committee on Retrenchment, and, in his remarks in explanation of its provisions and object, Mr. Jenckes stated that the original draft upon which it is based was prepared during President Lincoln's term of office, and it cannot, therefore, be supposed to have any relation to or bearing upon the existing discensions between the different departments of the covernment. The measure proposes a very adical reform in the civil service. It contem lates the appointment of a Board of Commisoners, whose duty it shall be to prescribe the qualifications necessary for an appointment to ny subordinate position in any branch of the civil service, and to provide for the examination of all applicants for such appointment. By this eans it is sought to make capacity, integrity and good moral character take the place of olitical influence and partisan favor, in securng positions in the government offices. The eform would certainly be a desirable one for he country if it could be carried out; but it would be about as easy to turn Congress into pious, decent, well-behaved body as to shut out from the several departments of the govrnment the clamorous horde of political office sekers. The Board of Commissioners would themselves be partisans, and the examiners would be the political supporters of the adninistration for the time being. The bill prooses a fee of five dollars to be paid by each pplicant for examination, and ten dollars by each person who shall receive a certificate of mmendation for appointment or promotion. Considering the number of applicants for office the fortunate commissioners would be likely to reap a golden barvest.

The Tariff Bill-A Gross Outrage on the Country. The manner in which Congress is piling on pereased and additional duties in the Tariff bill now under consideration shows that the public interest and sound principles of legislaon are utterly ignored. Every manufacturing interest, large and small, has its representative or advocate in Congress, and propositions to give protection to all sorts of things are admixed without hesitation or examination. Never before was there such loose and reckess legislation. Washington is full of lobbymen, working up and pushing through the new Gariff bill, and they have it all their own way. busy hours of the day, could not fail to fall on whother this bill will increase the revenue or a head fitted for the cares of the Presidential not remains to be seen; for the duties are in office, provided always it were not the head of some cases almost high enough to be prohibi- a ladr.

tory. But we did not want an increase of revenue; it is too large now. We cannot characterize this tariff in any other way than as a gross outrage upon the country, upon the mass of the people, both North and South. We fear, however, there is no remedy till the country wakes up to see the iniquity of such partial and ruinous legislation.

Diplomatic Espiopage-Secretary Seward and Mr. Motley.

Considerable speculation has been affoat as to the motives of the recall of Mr. Motley, our

Minister at Vienna, and the reported offer of the appointment to Mr. Cowan, who is about to be replaced in the United States Senate by General Cameron. The grounds assigned by rumor for Mr. Motley's removal were general essibility and discourtesy to our travelling countrymen. We confess that these charges surprised us somewhat, inasmuch as this gentleman, though a bookworm and rather retired in his habits, is, according to all we had heard of him, a very genial and kind bearted man. An explanation of the whole affair, and a very curious one it is, makes its appearance in the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, which has just been sent in to the Senate at the in-stance of Mr. Sumner. It seems that that gentleman has been extending the hospitalities of the legation to some lowbred countryman of ours who has been communicating the Minister's post-prandial confidences to the State Department. One of these, uttered in the unguardedness of private intercourse, is reported to have described Mr. Seward as "a degraded old man." This we take to be the gist of the whole offence. The strictures concerning the President's policy were not such as considering the manner in which it has been generally assailed, were likely to excite much resentment. A copy of this communication was sent to Mr. Motley by Mr. Seward with a demand for an explanation The Minister at once replied, expressing his astonishment that the Department should take notice of charges preferred against bim under such circumstances, and closing the correspondence by sending in his resignation. From the admissions contained in this letter it is evident that Mr. Motley acted very imprudently in giving such frank expression to his sentiments; but it should be remembered that he did so under his own roof and in the unguardedness of private intercourse. This between gentle men would have been sufficient to insure silence, although the listener might have condemned his views. We have no terms of contempt sufficiently strong to apply to the conduct of the person who thus betrayed the spitality he had enjoyed. That the head of one of our government departments should endorse him and think himself justified in taking action upon his statements would seem incredi ble, if we had not the correspondence before us. Evidently the prize offered by Mr. Jerome to Princeton College was given in the wrong quarter. Our educational establishments turn out gentlemen, but it seems that official life

Prince Alfred for the Canadian Confederation It appears that the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain has informed the Canadians that their confederation scheme, under the Quebec conditions has been sanctioned by the home government; that the bill will be introduced as government measure at the next sitting of Parliament, and that under this new organization Prince Alfred is to be the first Governor and Royal Viceroy. This young Prince, if assigned to this position, we have no doubt will cultivate the most advantageous relations of amity with the United States from the lessons of wisdom inherited from his father and mother, whose counsels, wiser than the policy of Lords Palmerston and Russell, never looked to the dissolution of this Union as a desirable object. We dare say, too, that from the careful education of Prince Alfred and his active experience, observations and advantages as a sailor, he will be found by the Canadians and the other provincials interested a capable and liberal Governor, assisted, as he doubtless will be, by a Cabinet of experienced states This is a very neat arrangement for the Prince, and, withal, a shrewd political move; for it may for a good while silence the Canadian annexationists. Had Earl Russel's neutrality been adopted by our government, however, in the matter of those Fenian forays, it is proba ble that no member of the British royal family or government would ever have been able to reach Montreal or Quebec without first going

through the ordeal of

The lion and the onloan
Fighting for the crown.

As it is General Sweeny's failure has left the field open for this proposed British Viceroyalty, and in coming over to accept it Prince Alfred ought first to pay a complimentary visit to President Johnson and Mr. Seward. It would doubtless comfort them under their present misfortunes and prove to the Prince how much the success of rulers at this day depends upon a wise adhesion to public opinion.

Charles the First, Lonis the Sixtoeuth, and Andy Johnson the First. Charles the First of England and Louis the

Sixteenth of France were both of them men of great excellence of character. The memory of the royal martyr is venerated to this day by many thousands in England, and there are not o few in France who think of their unfortunate king as one of the most worthy of all the descendants of St. Louis. But Charles and Louis happened to stand in the way of the people. They were both felt to be obstructions. The obstructions must be got rid of. Each of the monarchs in consequence lost his head. Andy Johnson, too, is a man of many nerits. But he, also, has wilfully placed himself in the way of the people, and must be got rid of. It is unnecessary, however, to deprive him of his head, as he has host his head already. It will be quite sufficient to remove him from office. Physically considered, this will be a more ciful mode than that adopted in the case of his obstructive predecessors. It will scarcely, however, be less severe, nor will it fail in its moral effects to be equally astounding and instructive. It will show how infinitely superior our American institutions are to those of all the rest of the world. The inconvenience that will arise from the displacement will be trifling. There are a hundred men in any of States competent to fill the office. A snow our States competent to me the control that street, during the

Amstria Preparing for War. Among the tems of intelligence received by

elegraph and printed by us yesterday, not the least important is that which informs us that Austria, in apprehension of an early outbreak, is increasing her military forces on the frontiers of both Russia and Turkey. It is manifest from this that Francis Joseph does not intend to be a mere passive spectator if anything like an armed intervention takes place in attempting to settle the affairs of the Porte.
This intelligence, viewed in connection with a
telegram which we have from Madrid, to the effect that Spain is about to reorganize her army, which is to consist of two hundred thousand men, including the reserves, would seem to indicate that Europe, throughout her length and breadth, is rapidly assuming a fighting attitude. The Emperor of the French though possessed of perhaps the most gigantic army in Europe, is busy with schemes by which he hopes to increase at once its num-bers and efficiency. The armies engaged in the late struggle have all been maintained on a war footing. Russia, since the Crimean war, has been quietly husbanding ber resources, and, though not courting, yet holding berself in readiness for conflict. England, too, has resolved to make a large addition to the number of her iron-clads. Europe, in fact, is armed to the teeth. War is evidently expected, and everything seems to indicate that, begin when it may, it will be European in its

The City Railroad Jobs at Albany. The underground and aerial city railroad projects have agreed to link their fortunes ogether, and are to be reported favorably to the Senate to-day. Our correspondent informs us that the committee who have the interests of these two jobs in charge will take ground against a pneumatic railway, because sufficient opportunity has not been had to test it, while they have little doubt of its practicability and advantages. They also oppose another plan already vigorously pushed at Albany, which contemplates the construction of a three-tier railway through the yards and interiors of houses. The city railroad war will therefore open immediately in the Legislature, and will no doubt be sharply conducted. All of these jobs should be defeated. The underground road would be undesirable, if it were practicable, and the aerial scheme is nonsensical. The only proper plan for street railroads in New York is to build elevated lines on arches, over the houses or through the blocks, as they are constructed and in use in European cities. These lines should be built and run or leased by the city, and all the present surface railroads should be abolished, the tracks torn up and the roads macadamized. Then, with four or five broad avenues opened to the Battery, the city would find relief and her trade and merce would be nearly doubled.

There appears to be quite a revival in the lottery business just now, the object in many cases being purely charitable and commendable, notwithstanding that the whole system in this and other States is illegal. The Supreme Court of the United States has just de that the federal government has the right to collect a tax from lottery keepers wherever any regard to the fact whether the business was legal under the State laws or not. The lottery business, if it did not originate in the Churches, certainly received its greatest impetus and encouragement from them in the numerous "fairs" which have become a part of our Church institutions. People very naturally fell into the belief that what was moral for the fact that Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, a strictly religious newspaper, has established lottery, through which he offers prizes of a Steinway plane and a Chickering plane and various other valuable things, for the largest number of subscribers procured by agents for his paper. Mr. Tilton has the reputation of being the rival of Henry Ward Beecher in religion, of Greeley in politics, and the rival of both in devotion to strong-minded women. His new lottery speculation would go to prove that he can beat them both on the main chance and that he is quite alive to the spirit of the

Ancient Political History.

One of our contemporaries publishes a two-column article which reads like an obituary on the subject of the late democratic organization. All this belongs to ancient history, and the HERALD deals only with the living questions of the day and lets the past rest in its grave. The democracy, under its old leaders and advisers, has acted badly enough and foolishly enough, and its friends should be the last to rake up its errors and its follies out of the oblivion to which it has been consigned. If the real democrats who believe in the true principles of the party will sweep aside all those who have been instrumental in breaking down their former organization, and will take a new departure. with a new organization, recognizing the great fact of the war and its consequences, and acsubject of reconstruction, they may yet have a future before them full of promise and of profit. But if they continue to run in the old rut and allow the wornout backs of the party to draw the machine and to control its con they must make up their minds to be set aside with Andy Johnson and removed as obstructions to the onward progress of the nation.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

mel T. A. Scott, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the General Benham, United States Engineers, and Major Frank Taylor, both of the United States Army, are stop ping at the Metropolitan Hotel. eneral S. E. Barstow, of the United States Army, is ping at the Brevoort Boune.

Baron Markay, of Holland, is stopping at the West-

Major General Blard, of the United States Army; aptain Borden, of Massachusette, and James Hydespark, r London, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Mayor eorge Ennis, of Ponghkeepsie, and General S. Little-eld, of the United Smice Army, are stopping at the

ARUTA IZIDAL INNIZZIZZIM

Rejection of the Constitutional American State of the General Alecra, United States Sensior electrical Constitution of the Indicated the the Indicat

## WASHINGTON

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Animated Debate on the Fariff Bill in the Senate.

Protest of Mr. Wilson Against the Report that New England Demands IL

Bill to Regulate the Civil Service of the Enited States Reported in the House.

Ac.

The Tariff Bill.

The debate in the Senate to day established the fathat Massachusetta and Rhede Island are at least deep ful whether they will lose or gain by the propose changes in the tariff. They are no doubt aware that it changes in the tarif. They are no doubt aware that it very high protective duties may fester serious competition with them, white with the present duties they memorpolize the greater part of American manufacture. It is by no means optials that the Tariff bill will g through during the present session. If it does it we be after severe labors by a committee of conference.

Financial.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate this forement the consideration of the float.

Senate this forenoon the consideration of the Gold bills from the House was resumed, and after a brief debate a

A meeting composed of Presidents of banking Institu

the purpose of helding a conference upon the banking and currency proposition now before Congress.

An extensive circulation has been given to an incor-rect statement published in the papers here to the effect that as the number of five-twenty bonds authorized by is authorized at his discretion to convert the entire pub-lic debt into these bonds, provided that no bands so comverted are considered a portion of the six hundred mil-lion before authorized. The issue of five-twenty boads up to this date smounts to a little over two bundred and eighty-five million, leaving a balance authorized to be issued of one hundred and fifteen million.

There is now authority for saying that the Se the Treasury will favor the proposition now before the Committee on Banking and Currency, which authorized the issue of loan certificates bearing three per cent interest to the national banks in payment for the compound interest notes held by them as a part of their legal recorves. This will give material relief to the banks, as they can demand the legal tenders for them

The Reconstruction Question.

The Committee on Reconstruction will enter lam stely upon the preparation of a proper bill for receiving the Southern States, in view of the rejection of constitutional amendment, to report for action

Petition for Recognitization of the Robel States.

A petition to Congress, signed by some six thousand Union men, white and black, of Eastern Virginia, will be presented to Congress to-morrow by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, asking that the State government be recognized on a loyal basis, and that the late rebels be disfranchised and prohibited from holding office. They claim that unless Congress does this a large majority of the Union men will emigrate from the State.

The Investigation Into the Late Elections in Maryland.

Thus the lotteries have assumed more or less The resolution introduced a few days since in the

Representative Darling, of New York, has presented to the House a petition signed by ever fifteen his voterans of the last war, who request that Concentrate the soldiers who have been discharged from the or by reason of disability other than wounds, and to who have lost their discharge papers, both class these men being now deprived of the bounty and act of Congress of July, 1986.

State Dinner at the White House.

State Dinner at the White House.

The President gave another state dinner this evening at seven o'clock to representatives of the Senate, army and navy. These entertainments are given every Tuesday evening, and are wanting in nothing to make them day evening, and are wanting in nothing to make them brilliant and agreeable. At nine o'clock the party repaired to the blue parior, where a pleasant hour was passed in general conversation, in which the most outdial feelings appeared to exist among the distinguished guests. The following are the names of the guests who were present:—Admiral David G. Farragut, United States Navy; Major General George H. Thomas, United States Army; Senator and Mrs. H. S. Lane, of Indiana; Senator and Mrs. John Sherman, of Ohio; Senator and Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Senator and Mrs. Inserties, of New York; Senator G. R. Williams, of Oregons: Harris, of New York; Senator G. R. Williams, of Ore, Senator and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, of York; Senator and Mrs. T. A. Hendri of Indiana; Senator S. J. Kirkwood, of le Senator and Mrs. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Stors A. Ramsay and D. S. Norton, of Minnesota; Stor and Mrs. J. A. McDougall, of California; Mrs. Sen. W. M. Stewart, of Novada; Senator Garres Davis Kentucky; Senator and Mrs. G. R. Riddle, of D. ware, and Senator L. P. Poland, of Vermont. The President was assisted in dispensing the hospitalities the Executive Mannion by his daughters, Mrs. Patson and Mrs. Stover.

on and Mrs. Stover.

The New Chilean Minister.

Senor Don Aberto Blost Gana yestaviay presented his credentials to and was received by the Scoretary of State as Charge d'Affairs of Chile. This genileman succeeds in that character Schor Don F. S. Asia Barugus, who took outsial leave of Mr. Seward on the same occasion, and who by several years past has been the very acceptable diplomate representative of Chile in this country.

General E. Salear, the Miniber from Colomb A, has arrived from New York, and u is under that the misunderstanding which has been spoken other Powers, with the Brazilian empys at their